IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 6, line 15, and ending at line 20, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--Meanwhile, cameras are arranged nowadays to automatically perform all actions important for photo-taking, such as determining an exposure, focus adjustment, etc. Even a person who is unaccustomed to operating cameras, therefore, can take photographs with little possibility of failure.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 6, line 26, and ending at page 7, line 6 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--Here, the system for correcting image shakes resulting from vibrations is briefly described. In taking photographs, the hands holding the camera generally vibrate within a frequency range from 1 Hz to 12 Hz. In order to take a photograph without any image shake despite such

vibrations at the time of a shutter release, it is a basic concept to detect the vibration of the camera and then to vary the position of a correction lens according to the value of the vibration detected.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 7, line 23 and ending at page 8, line 3, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--An image-shake correcting system which uses such a vibration detecting means is next described in outline. Fig. 2 shows by way of example the arrangement of the image-shake correcting system. In the case of the system shown in Fig. 2, the system is arranged to suppress image shake of the camera taking place in the directions of arrow 81, including a vertical vibration 81p (direction of pitch) and a horizontal direction 81y (direction of yaw).--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 8, line 27 and ending at page 8, line 4 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--However, the conventional image-shake correcting device is arranged to be secured to a fixed member within an optical apparatus and to be immovable in the direction of the optical axis in many cases. Such an arrangement has imposed some limitation on the optical design of the apparatus.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 10, line 22 and ending at page 11, line 2, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--The optical-element holding mechanism is preferably arranged to prevent deterioration of accuracy of correction of an optical axis deviation resulting from deformation of the first holding member by mounting a deformation restricting member arranged to restrict the deformation of the first holding member taking place in varying the relative positions of the first and second holding members and also when the coupling member is in the process of coupling the first and second holding members.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 21, line 1 and ending at page 21, line 5, with the following

replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--The interchangeable lens is thus arranged to allow the second lens unit L2 to move back and forth in the direction of the optical axis by mechanically correcting a focal position deviation caused by a change of focal length occurring in a state of inner focus.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 24, line 17, and ending at page 24, line 26, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--Next, the optical axis deviation of the lens holding mechanism according to the first embodiment is corrected while the mechanism is in a state in which each of the screws 145 is tightened halfway, i.e., while the sixth lens unit holding frame 118 is not completely secured to the third lens unit holding frame 109, although the sixth lens unit holding frame 118 is being pushed against the third lens unit holding frame 109 by the spring force of the spring washer 120 (in the process of coupling).--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 28, line 27, and ending at page 29, line 12, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--As described above, the first embodiment is arranged to decide a spacing distance between the optical elements held by the first and second holding members by means of the urging force of an urging member disposed inside of the apparatus between a coupling member and the second holding member, while these optical elements are in the process of correcting an optical axis deviation. Unlike the arrangement of the prior art described in the foregoing, the arrangement of the first embodiment permits accurate correction of the optical axis deviation, without causing any part to be deformed by an urging force of an adjustment tool applied from outside of the apparatus.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 31, line 6, and ending at page 31, line 12, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--Sliding pins 307 are arranged to be press-fitted through the sliding cams 302a into holes 301a which are formed in the holding frame 301 at three parts. The holding frame 301 has its position relative to the base plate 302 restricted in the direction of the optical axis but is arranged to be movable in all directions on the plane orthogonally intersecting the optical axis.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 43, line 24, and ending at page 44, line 13, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--With the zoom operation ring 202 rotated, a lead groove formed on the inner side of the zoom operation ring 202 causes an intermediate tube 231 to move back and forth in the direction of the optical axis. Then, the first lens unit L1 also moves back and forth in the direction of the optical axis together with the filter frame 201 which engages a cam groove formed in the inner side of the intermediate tube 231. Reference numeral 220 denotes the image-shake correcting device described in the foregoing. The image-shake correcting device 220 is connected to a main circuit board

215 through the flexible circuit board 310 shown in Fig. 5. Reference numeral 206 denotes a focusing unit. The focusing unit 206 is connected to the main circuit board 216 and is thus arranged to perform a focus adjustment driving action. This lens barrel is provided with a manual (operation) ring 221 which is arranged to permit manual focusing by operating it.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 45 line 15, and ending at page 45, line 25, with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

--The outer diameter of the third lens unit holding tube 217 is equal to that of the image-shake correcting device 220. Both the third lens unit holding tube 217 and the image-shake correcting device 220 are slidably fitted inside the guide tube 228. In other words, the outer diameter of the lens barrel does not increase despite the arrangement which interlinks the lens tubes 217 and 214 disposed before and after the image-shake correcting device 220. Therefore, the size of the lens barrel in the direction